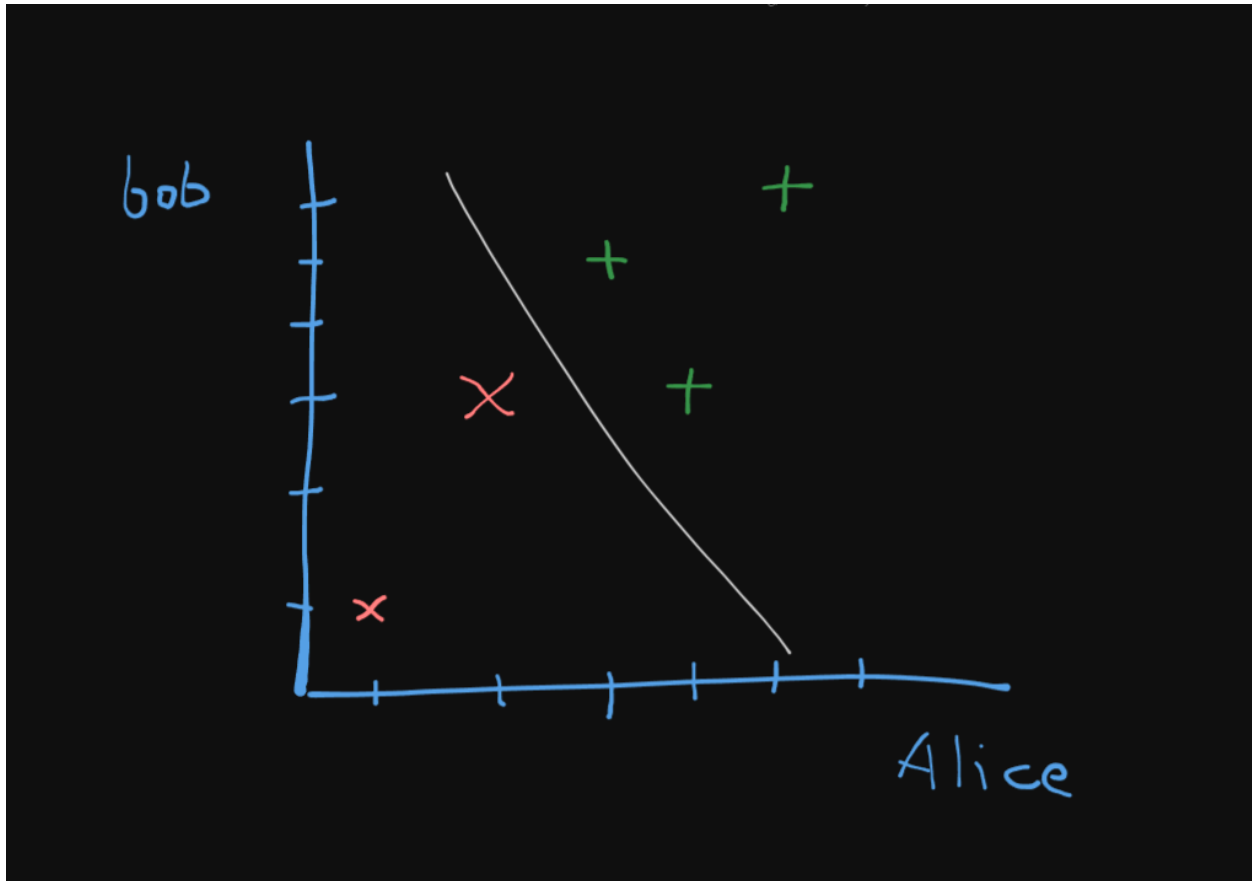


# Week 5

Part 1:



Part B:

Step	Weights	Score	Correct Prediction?
1	(1,0,0)	$1*(-1) + 0*1 + 0*1 = -1$	yes
2	(1,0,0)	$1*(-1) + 0*4 + 0*3 = -1$	no
3	(-1,8,6)	$-1*(-1) + 8*3 + 6*5 = 55$ (1)	yes
4	(-1,8,6)	$-1*(-1) + 8*5 + 6*6 = 77$ (1)	yes
5	(-1,8,6)	$-1*(-1) + 8*2 + 6*3 = 35$ (1)	no

using the formula for updating weights, the learning rate is 1

$$w_i \leftarrow w_i + \eta(y - \hat{y})x_i$$

$$w_0 = -1 + 1((-1) - 1)(-1) = 1$$

$$w_1 = 8 + 1((-1) - 1)(2) = 4$$

$$w_2 = 6 + 1((-1) - 1)(3) = 0$$

Final updated weights

1 4 0

part 3

$$1(-1) + 4x_1 + 0x_2 = 0$$

$$0x_2 = -1 + 4x_1$$

$$x_2 = \frac{4x_1}{0} + \frac{-1}{0}$$

The weights have not been learned as we get a division by 0

part 4

a perceptron is a linear classifier, meaning it can only separate data with a single straight line (or hyperplane in higher dimensions). If the data is not linearly separable, a perceptron will fail.

scenario 1:

Rule: if the total score ( $x_1 + x_2$ ) is more than 8, then the movie is profitable; otherwise it is not

mathematically the decision boundary is given by:

$$x_1 + x_2 = 8$$

This is a linear equation, which means we can define a perceptron with weights  $w_1 = 1$ ,  $w_2 = 1$  and  $w_0 = -8$

Conclusion: yes a perceptron can perfectly classify this rule since it creates a straight-line boundary

Scenario 2:

the movie is profitable if and only if each reviewer gives either a score of 3 or 4  
the profitable points will be above and under the unprofitable datapoints. Meaning that there isn't a straight line that can clearly separate profitable from non-profitable movies.

A perceptron cannot perfectly classify this rule since it is not linearly separable.

scenario 3:

the movie is profitable if and only if both reviewers agree

This means the decision boundary is

$$x_1 = x_2$$

This is a linear equation

a perceptron with weights  $w_1 = 1$ ,  $w_2 = -1$  and  $w_0 = 0$  would perfectly classify this

a perceptron can perfectly classify this rule because the data is linearly separable by the diagonal  $x_1 = x_2$